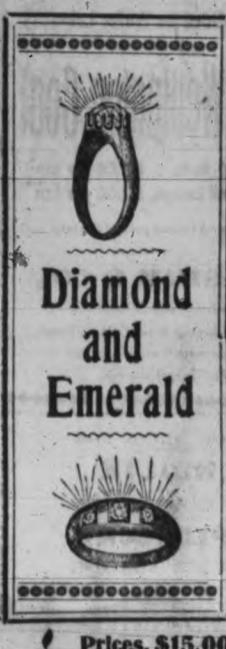


Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 33.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

NO. 96.



Diamond
and
Emerald

The Clear Brilliance of the
Diamond and the soft velvety
green of the Emerald form an
exquisite combination as seen
in our

FINGER RINGS

We confine it to no particular
style of ring. It appears to
equal advantage in them all:
"Twin," "Three-Stone,"
"Five-Stone" and "Cluster"
Settings.
We show a large range.

Challoner &
Mitchell

47 Government St., Victoria.

Prices, \$15.00
to \$600.00

We Can Convince You



Our prices are right, if you ask
us for figures. Here are a few for
THIS WEEK ONLY. You know the
usual price; now notice our UNUSUAL
PRICE:

HUNGARIAN FLOUR	\$1.20 sack
THREE STAR FLOUR	1.05 sack
SUPER FINE FLOUR	1.05 sack
FRUIT JARS, pints	.75 doz.
FRUIT JARS, quarts	.90 doz.
FRUIT JARS, half-gallon	1.25 doz.
SUGAR, GRANULATED, 18 lbs.	\$1.00

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
CASH GROCERS.

J. Piercy & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Fresco Work AND Artistic Decorating

Having secured the services of Mr Paul Beygram, Fresco Artist, we are able to contract for all work in this line, and guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street

NICHOLLES & RENOUE, LTD.

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools,
Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers,
Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUE, LTD.

61 Yates Street Victoria.

J. & J. Taylor's FIRE PROOF SAFES

And Vault Doors.
J. BARNES & CO., Agents,
Government St. Guns and Ammunition

CARIBOO HYDRAULIC

As a buy. We have confidential information—the source of which we are not at liberty to disclose—that the clean-up this year will send the stock to par on its merits.
Stock selling from \$1.80 to \$1.00 per value, \$5.

BUY CARIBOO HYDRAULIC.

Hammocks! Hammocks!

At greatly reduced prices to clear.
FRUIT JARS.

Pints, 75c; Quarts, 90c; Half-Gallon, \$1.25.

HASTIE'S FAIR,

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

GET YOUR TENNIS GOODS from J. Barnes & Co., 115 Government street. Kodaks and supplies.

B. H. Hurst & Co.

44 Fort Street.

Kingham & Co.

Have Removed

Their Coal Office to 24 Broad, corner

Town Ave.

OFFICE TELEPHONE, 694.

WHARF TELEPHONE, 947.

P. C. MacGregor & Co.'s Special Bargains in Homes

Full lot and 5 roomed cottage, James Bay, only \$ 650
lot for w. a neat new cottage, 6 very close 600
6 roomed house on Alfred street, only 1,000
Several cottages and houses to rent cheap.
Your Fire Insurance should be renewed. Give us a call.
Money to loan in sums to suit.

Offices, No. 2 View Street. "MacGregor Block."

OFFICIAL REPORT

Regarding Investigation Into Finances of the Endowment Bank, K. of P.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, July 13.—Under a resolution adopted by the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, directing the supreme chancellor, supreme vice-chancellor and the president of the board of control of the Endowment Bank, to prepare an address to the order, an address has been issued to the members reciting the proceedings of the special conference of the supreme lodge, which has just been held in this city. The official figures of the result of the examination by the insurance departments of Illinois and Connecticut, as given in the address, show that on June 1st, 1901, the gross assets upon the books were \$200,353, of which the sum of \$200,353 was not admitted, leaving net assets of \$33,856.

The present state of things, by which Canada is excluded from the most favored nation clause, was brought about, they say, by Canada showing preferential duties on English goods. There is between Germany and England only the most favored nation clause—on a basis of reciprocity. Since Canada offers no such reciprocity she is regarded as having no claim whatever to participate in the German most favored clause.

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Campbell's Prescription Store

We keep the largest stock of Drugs and Toilet Articles in the province.

Prescriptions promptly and carefully executed.

To Assay Gold Here

Provincial Government Has Arranged For Its Treatment in This City.

Announcement Made at Annual Meeting of B.C. Board of Trade Yesterday.

A few announcements of special interest to Victorians were made at the twenty-second annual meeting of the B.C. Board of Trade held in the association's rooms yesterday afternoon. One was to the effect that arrangements have been made for gold to be assayed in this city, and the other was that the government is about to send out a party of surveyors for the purpose of surveying the proposed route for the railway to Kootenay.

The meeting was very largely and representatively attended. Vice-President L.G. McQuade presided, and among those in attendance were Lieutenant Governor Sir Henry Grey, Hon. J.H. Turner, Financial Minister; Hon. Richard McBride, minister of mines; H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.; Hon. Richard Hall, M.P.; Col. Price, M.P.; Hon. Earle, M.P.; Senator Thompson, Sir Henry Crease, Mayor Hayward and other prominent citizens.

Before proceeding with the reading of the annual report, the secretary submitted a letter received from the government during the morning which read:

J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Board of Trade, Victoria:

Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of June 20th, in which you request that the government should guarantee the assay value of any gold passing through the provincial assay office by issuing orders of the provincial treasurer for the payment of the gold, on the same basis as is paid by the Dominion government in Vancouver, I beg to state that the board of trade of Victoria and the banks having made satisfactory arrangements with the treasury for the handling of gold in the way indicated, the government is prepared out and after Monday next to issue gold certificates for all bars assayed in the provincial assay office here or in Vancouver, guaranteeing the value thereof, which certificates may be cashed at face value at any chartered bank of the province.

Yours truly,

J. H. TURNER,
Minister of Finance.

The letter was received with a round of applause. The annual report was then read as follows:

To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

Gentlemen.—Following the annual session, adopted by retiring officers during the past twenty-one years, it is our privilege to submit, for your consideration, a brief review of the conditions and leading commercial events of the province, and in order that you may readily judge the progress made during the past twelve months, it is proposed to deal with the various subjects in the order with which you are familiar:

Mining.

Lode mining is still in the initial stage of development, for it will be remembered that the output of such mines in 1894 was only three-quarters of a million dollars. During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1900, the output was a little over ten million dollars, an increase of nearly 50 per cent, compared with production during the previous year. The number of shipping mines increased to 90, but the increased output resulted principally from augmented shipments from the older mines, and furnishes evidence of the permanence of the ore bodies.

Trail Creek.—In the Trail Creek division, two mines shipped 200,000 tons of ore during 1900, and the shipments from seven others aggregated 17,017 tons additional. Extensive development works proceeded on many other properties. On one of them 112 men were constantly employed, although there were no shipments of ore. From the number of certificates of work issued in 1900, it appears that there are 520 claims for which it is desired to obtain Crown grants. Shipments from Trail Creek have greatly increased lately, and during the first six months of this year are equal to those made in the twelve months of 1900. The ore produced by these mines contains gold, silver and copper, which is extracted by smelting.

Boundary Creek.—The country to the west of Trail Creek, embracing Grand Forks and Kettle River, is known as the Boundary Creek district. The ores are "copper-gold," somewhat similar to that mentioned; though richer in copper and lower in gold so far as discovered. For this reason, and in consequence of the cost of transportation to smelters, the mines only recently commenced shipping. During 1900 the shipments totalled 97,000 tons. Between January 1st and April 30th, this year, over 100,000 tons were shipped. The underground explorations in this division exceed 12 miles, and the successful operation of the shipping mines, based on smelter returns, have stimulated increased activity in development works.

Nelson.—In the Nelson division there has been a marked improvement in development works, although not much change in output. Additional stamp-mills have been recently installed and larger returns may be looked for. The future of Nelson is very promising for only a few of the properties being worked have

been worked and hydraulic plants have lately been installed. It is expected that they are in operation this season.

Atlin.—Experience has shown that the gold-bearing grounds of Atlin can be more advantageously worked by hydraulic than by the usual placer process of saving the gold. The plants installed by several companies in 1900 arrived too late to be of much benefit to the owners last season, but the work done in locating pay gravel will permit good mining to be conducted in 1901. The miners report six hydraulic plants in operation, and others nearly ready to come into use. At the close of 1900 there were 282 hydraulic leasers in force. It is too early to forecast the result. Royalty was paid on 11,400 ohs. of gold produced in Atlin during 1900, but probably does not represent the total output. Atlin has an advantage of being more accessible than the adjoining country to the south, and during the summer can be reached by train and steamer within 24 hours of leaving the ocean steamships. The cost of living is moderate. There has been considerable prospecting for quartz, and some properties under development are producing satisfactory results. Samples of quartz have been found showing free gold to the naked eye. A mill test of 274 tons of ore from one of the properties yielded \$8 per ton. Quartz mining does not usually receive so much attention in a country like Atlin so rich in gold-bearing gravel deposits. With this knowledge and when considering how very recently the discoveries were made, it is possible to more fully appreciate the progress made.

Bennett.—The Bennett division, being the country between Atlin and the terminus of the railway on the seaboard, is mineralized, and is receiving the attention of prospectors. Some quartz claims are being developed, but frequent rushes of the miners to creeks with gold-bearing beds is interfering with systematic, or extensive operations.

Stikine, Liard and Skeena.—The Canadian Central Railway Co. has done considerable prospecting since date of incorporation in 1897, and last year opened a complete hydraulic plant on Thibet creek in the Cassiar division, where a gold-bearing gravel deposit 200 feet in width, 60 feet high, and 10,500 feet in length is located. The gravel is said to rank 50 cents per cubic yard. It was expected that hydraulicing would commence last month. Copper properties are also being opened up. The company is confident that these claims are in one of the most promising mineral belts in British Columbia. Prospecting and development works by individuals and other companies are progressing, but shipments of ore have not commenced.

Lack of better means of communication is the great drawback which is retarding extensive development of many locations in the Skeena river division. A railway from Kitimat into the interior would give a great impetus to mining development in that vicinity, which is not highly mineralized.

Mainland, Coast and Yale.—All along the coast of the Mainland to the south and eastward, to adjoining the country covered in the foregoing remarks, there are many properties being developed, and some are shipping ore. It is beyond the scope of this review, however, to do more than mention the fact.

Texada.—Of the smaller islands Texada takes the lead in mining. The output of one company's properties in 1900 exceeded 7,000 tons. There was to addition a considerable amount of work done on a great number of mineral claims, and one small place five bodies of ore have been found. There was recorded 260 tons of coke and 50 ohs. silver, at a cost of \$7.85 for transportation between the mouth and steamer on Columbia river, distant about 17 miles.

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Cariboo.—Cariboo mining operations are entirely different to those reviewed. Although bodies of rich copper-gold and silver-lead ore have been located, lack of proper communication is retarding development, and the search for similar deposits is deferred. Placer mining on the creeks continues, but the output of such gold is not large. Large sums of money have been invested in installing hydraulic plants, which are now just beginning to be productive. Shafts have been sunk in the dry beds of former rivers and tunnelling is being continued with encouraging results. The output of gold in 1900 from the hydraulic operations and dry diggings was equal to the combined output of the previous two years.

Ondine.—Ondine mining division, adjoining Cariboo on the north, is more difficult to reach and many mineral claims which would be considered rich provide with easy communications, remain undeveloped. Some placer claims

on one of the properties, situated on Alberni canal, there is already completed over one thousand feet of shafts and tunnels. The ore in sight exceeds 100,000 tons, more than half being good grade. This good grade ore, if treated at the Pengy Sound smelters, would return a profit of \$9.00 per ton. If matte near the mine in sufficient quantities, the profit, on the basis of present prices, would be increased 50 per cent. On another property over 3,000 feet of development work has been accomplished.

Coal has been located in many other parts of British Columbia, notably on

Vancouver, Queen Charlotte and some

smaller islands in the northern portions

of the Mainland, and in the Yale district.

It is not probable that very ex-

tensive development will take place im-

mediately, but as the fuel supply dimin-

ishes in more populous parts of the world

the coke ovens were not working, but

demands were being met. The output

of both coal and coke can be further in-

creased as the various markets may warrant.

The output of the Crow's Nest Pass

collieries was slightly under 200,000 tons

and nearly half was used in making coke.

As soon as markets are extended the

output will be increased, for the quality

of the coke and coal is excellent, and

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ply. These mines give employment to

395 hands, and the average earnings of

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Art Furniture at Weiler Bros.



Beautiful Hall and Library Furniture. Excellent Treatments in the "Jacobean Style." Fine Settees and Chairs, in embossed leather seats; being reproductions from the originals. Handsome and elegantly carved Hall Tables, etc.



NOTE—We only have a limited stock in the above class of furniture, and there is no necessity for you to have the same as your friends. Call in at

WEILER BROS.

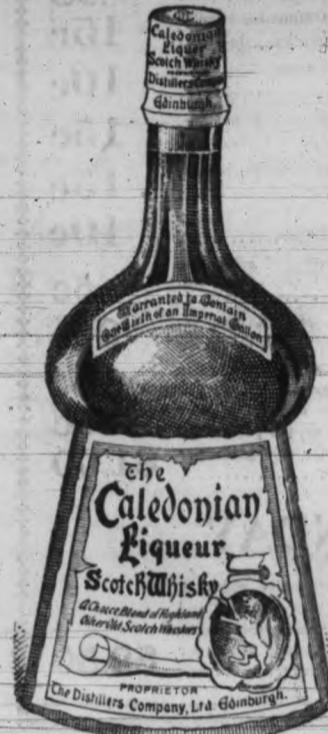
AND SEE THE GOODS



Programme Approved

The Citizens' Meeting Last Night Discussed Various Clauses Suggested.

Many Favor a Platform on the Street For the School Children.



R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.
Pacific Coast Agents.

BOERS CAPTURED GUN.

Attacked a Constabulary Post at Houtkoh, But Were Eventually Dispersed.

London, July 12.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, and made public to-day, says the Boers attacked a constabulary post at Houtkoh, July 11th, capturing a seven-pounder gun. They were eventually driven off. The British loss was three men killed and seven wounded.

THE COMMONEST OF ALL TROUBLES.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Used More For Backache Than For Any Other Kidney Affection.

Bright's Disease Not So Frequent of Late Years—Dodd's Kidney Pills Undoubtedly the Cause—Diabetes Also Far Less Prevalent.

Mataue, Qu., July 12.—(Special)—Not only in this neighborhood but throughout the Province of Quebec there is a marked decrease noticeable in the number of cases of Bright's Disease reported. This fact is undoubtedly due to the wide use of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.

Bright's Disease at one time was the cause of a large proportion of the deaths in this province. It was considered incurable and until Dodd's Kidney Pills were introduced it was incurable. Not so, however, now. Dodd's Kidney Pills have almost wiped the disease out. Nor is Diabetes heard of now to any great extent.

The most common form by which Kidney Disease manifests itself is Backache, and here Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing their most active work. They are recognized as the surest and quickest cure for Backache ever invented. They work on the sound principle of going to the root of the trouble—the Kidneys—wherein they differ from all other backache medicines except imitations of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They do more than merely relieve. They positively and permanently cure, as thousands of people are ready to testify.

O. Dionne, a well-known resident of Mataue, says, "Dodd's Kidney Pills have made a grand success in curing me of Backache and I recommend everybody to keep them in the house. They are a wonder as a remedy for Backache and Disease of the Kidneys."

ment of the amount required for the reception.

C. H. Lugrin, reading from the Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto Globe, called attention to what appeared to be a typographical error by which Victoria was not included in the places where a Royal salute would be given. It was decided to ask the mayor to call the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the omission.

Communications from various societies offering to co-operate in the matter of the reception were referred to the committee.

It was decided that the programme committee, with such additions as this meeting saw fit to make, should be the general committee for carrying out the programme.

Hugh S. McDonald, A. E. Lewis, Geo. Jay and F. H. Kemp were added to the committee.

It was suggested that the general committee meet on Wednesday evening next. The meeting then adjourned.

TROUBLES OF A NEWSPAPER.

Columbus, Ohio, July 12.—Troubles in the Press-Post culminated to-day in a lockout of the writing force, all of whom are members of the News Writers Union.

A. Graham, D.G.M., assisted by the following past grads, R. H. Anderson,

Jos. E. Phillips, Jas. Pottinger, A. McKeown, D. Lindsay, T. R. Mitchell, Jas.

Bell, and L. Cousins conducted the installation ceremonies. The following are the officers installed: D. Russell, N.G.; J. G. Grimason, V.G.; Fred. Davey, recording secretary; T. M. Brayshaw, treasurer; J. C. Renfrew, warden; A. Mutter, con.

J. H. Huxtable, O.G.; W. McKay, L.S.N.G.; R. Livingston, L.S.N.G.; P.

M. Linklater, R.S.V.G.; Alex McGregor, L.S.V.G.; Jon Randolph, R.S.S.; T. Brew,

L.S.S.; A. E. Millington, L.G.; D.

Lindsay, chaplain.

The Royal Canadian Legion held their regular weekly meeting last night, and installed the following officers, who had been elected for the ensuing term: S. C.

Rev. Blyth; P. C. Bro. Gleason; V. C. Sister Driver; Chap. Rev. Gibson; B.

Sister Yeo; F. S. Sister Gleason; Treas.

Bro. Bro. West; R. S. Sister Ros-

camp; H. Bro. Capley; Guard Bro.

Ardley; Sentinel, Bro. Chretet; Bro.

R. Hall, D. O. acting as grand com-

cillor, conducted the installation in a very able manner. A short programme consisting of songs and recitations was given by Bros. Hall, D. O., Haines and Yeo. A large attendance is requested for the next regular meeting, as matters of importance are to be discussed.

On Thursday evening D.G.M. Alan Graham, accompanied by the Grand Lodge staff, installed the following officers of Dominion Lodge, No. 4: G. W. B. Shandford; treasurer, P.

John (re-elected); Jas. Bell; L.S.N.

G. Wm. Merrifield; R.S.V.G.; Wm.

Boddy; L.S.V.G.; F. Billingsley; O.G.

Wm. Huxtable; L.G.; L. Cousins; R.S.S.

W. V. Williams; A. E. Mutter; Rev.

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LIMITED.
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Steam Gas . . . Coal House

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Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings

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The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Offices . . . 26 Broad street
Telephone . . . No. 45

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Daily, one week, by carrier . . . 20
Twice-a-Week Times, per annum . . . 1.50

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of the Times," Victoria, R. C.

THE DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.

EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 73 Yates street.

H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.

O. B. ORMOND, 92 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEO. MAISDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government streets.

H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CRICK, Victoria West post office.

POPE STATIONERY COMPANY, 119 Government street.

G. N. HOODSON, 57 Yates street.

REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

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Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for de-

livery of Daily Times.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

The annual report of the Board of Trade is more interesting than usual. The greater portion of it deals with the progress and prospects of British Columbia generally, and will no doubt be of considerable value for advertising purposes; but the residents of the province will read the parts which relate to transportation and the frank criticisms of the policy of the provincial government contained therein with the greatest avidity. The generalizations and forecasts appear yearly; the strictures are a new feature. It is a healthy sign, and taken in connection with the good sense which saw fit to adopt a more appropriate name, indicates that the Victoria business men's association has been quickened and revived. Criticism of the Dominion government by the British Columbia Board of Trade has always been expected as a matter of course; when the lash is applied to the provincial administration the provocation must indeed have been great. As a body of business men, it is natural that the board should take great interest in transportation matters, and it is to be expected that it has the knowledge upon the subject to give weight to its pronouncements. The statement that the manner in which the government has dealt with the demand for the construction of railways has had a most depressing effect upon business is borne out by the experience of all commercial houses in British Columbia. There is a disposition to throw a brick or two at the Dominion government also; but the fact must be borne in mind that Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated most explicitly that he thought close connection between the Coast and Kootenay was desirable in the interests of both sections, and gave the impression that the government contemplated aiding that section of the coast at least whatever might be done with other projects. The inference is natural that the terms asked and the conditions imposed by the local authorities killed that scheme as well as all the others mooted. This possibility was pointed out by the Times at the time the questions were up for discussion in the House here. It will be of no effect to point out that British Columbia pays into the Dominion exchequer so much more money than she gets out of it. The people of Quebec might as well contend that they pay into the treasury more than one-third of the total customs duties collected, and that all that money should be expended in the province. The federal cabinet is authorised to guard the interests of the federation. When the government of this province asked that the Dominion should give aid amounting to twice as much as it was proposed to take from the local treasury and hand this sum over to the companies chosen by the Dunsmuir government to build lines through sections designated by the said Dunsmuir government, we

think a proposition was submitted that was entirely unreasonable and one to which no administration, Liberal or Conservative, dare assent. As the principal contributors, no business man will deny that the people of the Dominion, through their representatives, the Laurier government, were entitled to a voice in the expenditure of these funds and the location of the lines of railway proposed to be constructed. When in addition it was proposed that the province should have the right to regulate rates and that provincial claims should have precedence over all others, it will be understood how preposterous was the whole proposition. Virtually the Dominion was asked to hand over eight thousand dollars for every mile of railway the province chose to authorise its favorites to build. The federal government is opposed to the province being forced in as a preserve for the C. P. R.; the provincial government says there is no virtue in competition, that regulation of rates is the cure for all transportation evils, and it proposes to give everything to the C. P. R. and regulate its rates. It is the provincial government in alliance with the C. P. R. on one side and the Dominion government supported by public opinion in British Columbia on the other. Such a position is not worthy of a business government, and such a government is not worthy of the people of British Columbia. The Board of Trade of Victoria has expressed its opinion. The government is in no hurry to open the seat held by its appointee to London to give the people of Victoria generally an opportunity to record their opinion. Engineers must first be sent out with instructions to make a report which it is hoped will placate public opinion.

Another interesting feature of the report of the Board of Trade is the lament that owing to the high rates charged by the White Pass Railway a considerable proportion of the trade of the north is passing from Canada to the United States. Freight via the all-water route are very much lower than over the White Pass road; the discrepancy, we suppose, being more than enough to offset the duties upon American goods. The navigation of the Yukon has not yet by any means reached a state of perfection. There is no doubt still room for a considerable reduction, and the conditions are liable to become more acute as the years roll around, unless something is done for our protection. We have already had abundant cause to regret that the all-Canadian line to the gold fields was not built. We shall have more cause to lament yet, apparently.

The board has done well in calling attention to all these things. It bodies well for that body and for the city whose interests it guards that its criticisms are being applied in quarters where they will have a wholesome effect.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN,

Hon. J. H. Turner at the Board of Trade meeting yesterday said that he had met the promoters of the Canadian Northern Railway and that they were in favor of continuing their line to the southern portion of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. This is the company which, through the medium of the Manitoba government, has acquired control of the lines of the Northern Pacific in that province. It is the most active competitor of the Canadian Pacific in the West, and has sections of lines now in operation which, when connected, will form a great and important transcontinental line if carried through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It has been built principally as a development or colonization road, has received simply the regular subsidies from the Dominion government, and has been so successful that its promoters seem to have been able to command all the British capital necessary for their purposes. A concession with the gentlemen at the head of these great undertakings has convinced Mr. Turner that he was in error when he referred to the British Pacific as a preposterous scheme, or something much worse than preposterous. The men who suggested that line through the great undeveloped regions of wealth of Vancouver Island and the North were blessed with greater faith in the resources and future of the province than the Minister of Finance, rose through his visions and word pictures have been upon occasions. If that line had been built there would have been a connection for it at the Yellow Head Pass when it arrived there. But these reminiscences are of no consequence now. The Canadian Northern is coming to the coast and we should do all in our power to secure its terminus for Victoria. With the development of the trade of the Orient and the opening up to settlement of the fertile lands and exploitation of the minerals of the North such a road should not interfere to an alarming extent with existing railroad interests. It would for the most part be outside of the territory in which the C. P. R. claims a presence, and as the majority of the officials of the latter road have always professed the most profound contempt for Victoria, no doubt Mr. Turner and his colleagues would be graciously permitted to support it. But even if the usual forces were in antagonism we might, with the assistance of the Dominion government, be able to induce the Canadian Northern people to bring their line this way. There seems to be no hope in any other direction at the present time, and the matter is worthy of consideration. No doubt the provincial government will enter into negotiations and give Mackenzie & Mann time to consider the subject and make the necessary arrangements.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.
DEALERS IN
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Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods. Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools.

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P. O. Box, 423.

Wharf St. Victoria, B. C.

GERMAN RETALIATION.

These are the days of rampant protectionists. Germany resents Canada's preference to British goods and refuses to our products the most favored nation treatment. The intercourse of Germany with all her colonies is absolutely free. They are not self-governing, but are "run" for the benefit of the parent state.

But we do not know that that should make any difference in the case. Great Britain should demand that her products be received in the German colonies upon the same terms as goods from the home market. Such action would be as reasonable in the eyes of just men as that of Germany.

According to this latest contention of the protectionists, a nation which treats its colonies as they should be treated and grants them home rule is to be ostracized by the world for her generosity. Despotisms only shall derive profits from their possessions. Canada is threatened with retaliation if she dares to seek a remedy which will open German eyes. The position of isolation of the Mother Country is to be maintained if possible by making an example of the colony which has taken the first step towards closer fiscal connection. If protection is an evil and a mistake it advocates have not become convinced of it yet. The tendency of tariffs is still higher. A testing time is surely coming, and it may be well that the ties which bind the Empire shall be both strong and elastic.

Years do not lessen the physical and mental activity of the Minister of Public Works. He went to Toronto to view the harbor work and receive suggestions from engineers. A deputation of aldermen had made arrangements to accompany the Minister. Under the influence, probably, of a Mayor who considers it an evidence of inferior breeding to rise before eleven o'clock in the morning, representative Torontonians have become slow. When the city fathers arrived at the hotel where Mr. Tarte was staying they found him as alert as ever and apparently all ready for the expected civic juncuting trip. When they explained that they were all ready to start the city fathers were told that the work had already been done and the necessary notes taken. Mayor Howland should send his aldermen to bed at a reasonable hour when they expect to do business with a representative of a real business government the next day. It is not stated what became of the refreshments.

It's meant a lot o' sacrifice to keep that girl in school;

Her education's stood us in about three thousand rods;

But we was glad to plod along an' give the child a showin'.

To learn the things that we'd a liked almighty well to know,

At first w' both was kind of scared that it would turn her head;

That she'd get lofty notions from the high-toned books she read,

An' now she's gettin' ready for this here commencement Day.

We see she's just a woman, with the same old woman's way,

An' things that's don't 'round the house reminds me of the days

Her mother left the district school back East. Thanks be to praise!

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FOR PREVENTION USE OUR
Pure Soaps
DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE
CITY.
Benzonated Oatmeal Soap, 10c; 3 for
25c; 90c, doz.
One doz. assorted family box (Bitter
Orange, Lemon, Wintergreen and
Pine), 10c per tablet; \$1.00 doz.
Violetta Soaps, assorted.
Sweet Down Soap, 50c per box.
Our line of Soaps, largely ranging in
price from 5c. per tablet to \$1.00.
OPEN ALL THE TIME.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
98 Government Street, Near Yates Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Bicycle Hose AT HALF PRICE

Till July 17th.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

PHILLIPS.

104 GOVERNMENT STREET

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, July 13—5 a.m.—The barometer has risen over the interior of the province since yesterday, and given way off the Coast. These conditions will cause warmer weather on the Mainland, particularly between the ranges, where the temperature will rise above 90 to day. The weather has been fine throughout the Pacific slope and the Territories, while in Manitoba severe thunderstorms, with heavy rains, have occurred.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, continued fair and moderately warm.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, continued fair and warmer weather.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.97; temperature, 46; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, clear.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 46; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Nanaimo—Wind, N. W.; weather, fair, cool.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, calm; weather, fair.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 50; minimum, 48; wind, 8 miles K. W.; weather, cloudy.

WARNING TO WHEELMEN.

Cyclists Light Lamps To night at 9:00 p.m.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Try new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea.

Opposition steamer "Rosalie" sails for Seattle, daily, except Saturday, at 7:30 p. m.

You will find it in the B. C. Guide; 5¢ per copy. See per year, in all book stores in B. C.

Open until 9 o'clock every evening. Rambler Cyclery, Broad and Broughton streets.

Great bargains in monuments at Stewart's. Several Scotch Granite Monuments just arrived, Copings, etc. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship. Cor. Yates and Blanchard streets.

Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., May to November. Ash Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway about reduced rates. R. M. Boyd, commercial agent, Seattle, Wash. C. J. Eddy, general agent, Portland, Ore.

Yesterday afternoon, the Supreme court sat until 5 o'clock, when an adjournment of Urquhart v. Urquhart was made until Monday, when L. P. Duff will continue his argument. F. Peters, for the defense, has already delivered his argument.

To-morrow afternoon the City band will again render a concert at Beacon Hill. Especial pains have been taken in the arranging of the programme. The concert will commence at 3.30 o'clock. The following is a list of the selections:

Overture—"Pique Dame" . . . Supp. Gr. Selection—"Faust" . . . Edwards Concert Waltzes—"Maiden" . . . Ellenberg Coronation March fr. "The Prophet" . . . Meyerbeer

Intermission.

Medley—"Blue and Grey" . . . Chittaway (containing all the latest popular songs).

Plough Song—"Grazing Tramp" . . . Rollinson

Performed by Mr. Geo. Larigan.

Lyric-Symphonic—"Song in the

Forest" Michaels

March—"Spirit of Liberty" Rosy

God Save the King"

—When the work of strengthening the exhibition buildings is completed there will be absolutely no ground for apprehension on the part of the most fearful. Among the improvements will be four ornamental columns through the centre of the building which will give ample support to the tower. On a level with the first gallery and supported by these columns will be a band stand of the most up-to-date order. Cross approaches to the stand will be constructed from the gallery, while all the decorative conceits that architectural ingenuity can produce will add to the appearance of this structure. Four arches will lend grace and dignity to the supporting columns, and beneath this spectators may promenade in their tour of the ground floor. This is only one of the new features to be added to the main building, which will present a most attractive appearance.

PRINCE HENRY AT HOME.

Mr. Harry de Windt, the well known traveller, has tried his fortune as an interviewer, taking Prince Henry of Orléans as his subject. The result has Oriental touches. "A bright Persian sunbeam streams upon Persian carpets and Bobrhan rings of dazzling beauty, which the numberless souvenirs of travel, ransacked from the widest parts of the world, would cost a small fortune." We learn that nearly everything has its story, from the tiger skin (a relic of Nepal) that sprawls across the earth to the heavy golden helmet presented to his friend by Menelik of Abyssinia. Prince Henry is thirty-four, but scarcely looks his age. "Why should I be limited to England and all her work?" he said to Mr. de Windt, with an impatient gesture. "The whole thing is an invention of the English press. I have a great respect and admiration for England, I like the English, for I have received nothing but kindness and hospitality at their hands, both in India and elsewhere." His dictionary of the Tibetan language, in the Alice's own handwriting, is a very rare treasured volume in Prince Henry's library, while Sven Hedin, the Asiatic explorer, is his favorite author and personal friend.

Canada's Favorite Company

THE OLD RELIABLE

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

Issues the Best Policies at Lowest Rates

R. L. DRURY.

PROVINCIAL MANAGER, 34 Broad Street

Strawberries Strawberries

WE ARE NOW
TAKING ORDERS

For preserving berries. Our fruit is the best and at the lowest price.

Leave your order with us and we will see that you get good fruit.

JOHNS BROS.

255 Douglas Street.



Christ Church Cathedral

Morning—preacher, the Bishop; evening preacher, Canon Beaulands. The musical portion is as follows:

Matins.

Vocalists—Elevation W. G. Venuette Dr. A. Scott

Psalm Cathedral Psalmist

Te Deum McPherson

Benedictus Opoley

Jubilate 7. 163 and 175

Anthem Victor Hammered

Hymns Evansong

Vocalists—Benedictus Victor Hammered

Professional Hymn 217

Psalm Cathedral Psalmist

Magnificat Smart

Nunc Dimittis Webster

Anthem 198, 232 and 223

Voluntary—Postlude Victor Hammered

Evening.

Voluntary—Benedictus Victor Hammered

Professional Hymn 217

Psalm Cathedral Psalmist

Magnificat Smart

Nunc Dimittis Webster

Anthem 198, 232 and 223

Voluntary—Postlude Victor Hammered

Evening.

ST. JOHN'S.

To morrow there will be morning prayer and litany at 11, and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jones, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Devotion Mendelssohn

Hymns 285, 298 and 296

Organ—Postlude in G Rinck

Evening.

Organ—Consider the Lilies Topliff

Hymns 298, 299 and 17

Organ—Let Me Never Be Confounded Handel

ST. JAMES'S.

Services at St. James's will be as follows: Holy communion at 8 a.m.; matins, litany and sermon by the rector, Rev. J. S. Sweet, at 11 a. m., and evensong at 7.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Dr. Wilson will preach morning service and evening. Morning subject, "The Witness of the Spirit." Children's service at 3 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

The pulpit will be occupied both morning and evening by the Rev. W. Stewart, of Winnipeg. The musical portion follows:

Morning.

Organ—Canticle Gallmann

Psalm 114

Psalm and Choir—Seek Ye the Lord . . . Roberts Mrs. G. J. Burnett

Anthem—Sanctus Vogler

Hymns 196, 201 and 223

Organ—Chorale Mendelssohn

Evening.

Organ—In Paradiso Dubois

Psalm 114

Solo and Choir—Seek Ye the Lord . . . Roberts Mrs. G. J. Burnett

Hymns 51 and 179

Anthem—Pray for the Poor . . . Mason

Organ—Postlude Guilmant

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Mr. Blyth will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Hofford of Cranbrook, will conduct the evening service.

McCandless Bros.

37 Johnson St.

Red,
Black,
White.
Currants,
Peaches,
Raspberries, Apricots

FOR PRESERVING.

FRUIT JARS—Pints, Quarts, and Half Gallons; all at lowest prices. Place your orders with

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,

THE LEADING GROCERS.

WE WANT

To fill your prescriptions. Our dispensing department is complete, our drugs pure and fresh.

HALL & CO.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

WE WANT

To fill your prescriptions. Our dispensing department is complete, our drugs pure and fresh.

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To fill your prescriptions. Our dispensing department is complete, our drugs pure and fresh.

<p

To Assay Gold Here.

(Continued from page 2)

the possibilities of trade expansion with their own Dominion, the required assistance in railway construction in British Columbia would be promptly given. The fact that British Columbia is prepared to pledge its credit to the extent of about four million dollars to aid the construction of the railways mentioned should be a sufficient guarantee of their importance and their actual necessity.

Agriculture.

It is desirable that more attention should be given to agriculture and stock raising in British Columbia. It is too often the case that in speaking of the natural resources in minerals, timber and fish, that the possibility of development in agriculture and stock raising are not duly considered. Taken as a whole, the country is best adapted for small mixed farms, but in parts there are large tracts suitable for cattle raising.

The crops of hay, roots and grain last year were good. The importations of United States flour have almost ceased, and the output of the local mills is increasing yearly. Remunerative prices are realized for all agricultural products and there were no stocks.

The fruit crops also were good. There is much land in the province suitable for fruit growing; sheltered valleys with good soil. Local grown fruit is preferred to that imported. After supplying local demands the surplus is shipped to Eastern Canada as far as Winnipeg. Good prices are always obtained.

The season is late this year, but crop prospects are good.

Pulp and Paper.

For some years past the board of trade report has contained reference to the pulp industry, urging the desirability of pulp industry, urging the desirability of pulp in this province. Matters have recently taken practical form and although work has not yet actually begun, all preliminaries have been arranged in connection with its establishment. At the recent session of the provincial legislature an act was passed authorizing the government to enter into arrangements with pulp companies on favorable terms both as regards areas of land and royalties and to reserve areas out of which selections of pulp lands might be made. Under the provisions of this act arrangements have been made with the Industrial Power Co., of Nelson, B. C., and the Pacific Coast Power Co., of Victoria, B. C. These companies have acquired several large water powers, and in addition to timber already secured, resources for the purpose have been placed on a number of timber areas by the government. From careful investigation of the subject it has been found that there are practically inexhaustible areas of pulp woods in the province in spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir and cotton-wood. It has also been definitely ascertained that a very large market exists in British Columbia, the Pacific coast generally, the Orient and Australia for paper, and particularly in Japan for pulp. The natural advantages possessed by British Columbia together with favorable conditions for carrying on the industry will place British Columbia manufacturers in a very superior position to command the greater part of this trade in pulp and news and wrapping papers.

Lumber.

The lumber cut during 1900 shows a good increase compared with former years, as will be seen from the following table:

Cuts on crown lands	1897-Feet.
Cuts on timber leases	105,937,397
Cuts on private property	1898-Feet.
Cuts on crown lands	124,546,658
Cuts on timber leases	1899-Feet.
Cuts on private property	101,900,463
Cuts on crown lands	1900-Feet.
Cuts on timber leases	23,374,722

Foreign demand was good and prices were maintained, lately the mills have not been so busy, and general freight rates lower. The annual cut of timber is scarcely appreciable when the immense forest walls of British Columbia is considered. This timber furnishes another natural resource the approximate value of which it would be difficult to estimate, and which will increase as the depiction of the forests in more populous countries. Care must be exercised in keeping them intact as far as possible.

The ravages of fires are serious, and are known to have been started in some cases by mining prospectors with the object of rendering their operations less laborious. There has been no attempt made in-connection with the prevention of such measures would augment and perpetuate one of the chief natural resources of British Columbia.

Shipbuilding.

The lumber trade is suffering from discrimination in freights in 3d. to 2s. 6d. per thousand feet, compared with Puget Sound ports. This discrimination could be overcome by building the necessary vessels in British Columbia. The vessels being built here the freight instead of as now, being paid to foreign owners, would be circulated in Canada. The men employed in the shipbuilding and armament would become a wage-earning and money circulating medium and their families would settle in the province. The benefits to be derived directly and indirectly, would be substantial.

It is not easy, if at all possible, to obtain capital for such an enterprise under present conditions, hence the necessity for Dominion government aid. Vessels of 600 to 1,000 tons would suit the trade and a bonus of say \$10 per ton for vessels of 450-ton and upwards built in British Columbia of either iron, steel or wood, would be sufficient inducement during the first five years, afterwards the bonus could be reduced. The main object is to get it started on a firm footing.

Education.

British Columbia affords excellent educational opportunities the schools are free and non-denominational. In 1900 there were 1,246 common, 48 graded, and four High schools under the supervision of trustees elected by the ratepayers at a cost to the provincial government of \$284,900.00. New schools have been built by the Local Government in Compton as soon as there are fifteen children between six and sixteen years of age within the limits prescribed. For outlying agricultural districts and min-

ing camps this arrangement is very advantageous.

Ocean Trade.

There has not been much change in the ocean trade. The Canadian Pacific Railway "Empress" steamship engaged in the China-Japan trade continue their regular services every three weeks in the summer and monthly during the winter, and it has been found necessary to put additional steamships on the route occasionally. The Northern Pacific Steamship Company has six vessels, and the Japan Mail Steamship Company, running in connection with the Great Northern railway, six engaged in the same trade. All these call at Victoria on both inward and outward voyages.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has three steamships on the coast road, giving monthly service, and calling at Honolulu, Brisbane (Queensland) and Sydney (New South Wales).

Alaskan Boundary.

There is nothing to add to the reasons set forth in previous reports for the necessity of immediately defining the Alaska boundary. It is merely mentioned that the possibility of development in agriculture and stock raising are not duly considered. Taken as a whole, the country is best adapted for small mixed farms, but in parts there are large tracts suitable for cattle raising.

The salmon pack of 585,413 cases in 1900, was less than expected. The Fraser river pack was below average, and is partly accounted for by a "strike" of the fishermen, and consequent loss of the month of July pack. The fish also did not "run" to expectation. There was a better "run" on the Skeena river and the pack there was larger than in previous years.

The shipments were,

Cases.	
Great Britain	382,978
Eastern Canada	75,171
Australia	25,902
Other destinations	56,257
Total sales	20,300
Stocks	20,845

The Fraser river fisheries are seriously affected by the numerous traps operated

excellent food fish offering. The local market is limited and the United States market is by a tariff which makes it unprofitable.

Attention is directed to the halibut fishing in Heceta Strait in United States vessels. It is reported that the operators encroach upon Canadian waters, that is to say, the fish only the finest are selected and the remainder thrown into the sea again when dead. The fishing banks must necessarily suffer in consequence and no time should be lost in affording due protection.

Sealing.

The sealing catch in 1900 was 35,548 skins, about equally divided between the coast and Bering Sea catches. There were 27 seamen employed. The sealing schooner owners have since amalgamated and this year's operations are controlled by an incorporated company. This industry is very jealously watched from the United States, and when the joint commission of the Canadian and Washington in 1890 one of the points for agreement was that its purchaser and the proponent of future sealing by British Columbians. That commission failing to agree on some other question, the sealing proposals were also dropped. It is probable, however, that another joint commission will be appointed at an early date to see that the sealing industry will again receive attention. This is very important to the city of Victoria, which is the home port of the sealers. The loss of say half a million dollars circulated in the great wealth contained therein. Distributing over an area of nearly 400,000 square miles and the population being sparse, rapid development will be possible under present conditions. But the situation can be entirely changed by improving means of communication.

Trade and Outlook.

No one who will carefully review the natural resources of British Columbia can fail to be most favorably impressed with the great wealth contained therein. Distributed over an area of nearly 400,000 square miles and the population being sparse, rapid development will be possible under present conditions. But the situation can be entirely changed by improving means of communication.

Sir Henri Joly was next called on to address the board. He had listened to the report, he said, with a great deal of interest. It had shown the resources of the province to be even greater than he surmised. These were the things for

legislation, was the arrangement which had been effected whereby powder could be distributed to those in need of it at a very cheap rate.

Coming to the lumber business, he mentioned a complaint lodged by a prominent lumberman who told him how much cheaper it was to ship lumber from the Baltic to Australia than from British Columbia. He thought the proper way to overcome this difficult was for the government to give government assistance for such a project. Mr. Turner also took his seat amidst very warm applause.

Mr. McBride thought that after the remarks of Mr. Turner he had not much to say. He appreciated very much the very able way in which the board had dealt in its report with the mining department of the province, but he took exception to this. The department was fully alive to the importance of its work, and was doing its best.

A circular had just been issued setting forth the advantages of the province from a mining standpoint, and this will be given wide circulation. The industry had not been retarded by government inactivity, but had been to a great extent by strikes, and these had not been in the way of development so much as the lack of roads and other means of communication. Mr. Elworthy was unambiguously elected secretary.

Lindley Crease, seconded by J. J. Shaller, next moved and it was re-

solved.

The report being received and adopted, the election of officers was then proceeded with. Messrs. Beaumont, Boggs and Steve Jones were elected as scrutineers.

The nominations for president were: G. A. Kirk, L. G. McQuade, C. F. Todd and W. A. Ward, and for vice-president, J. L. Beckwith, W. F. Bulen, A. B. Fraser, G. A. Kirk, J. A. Mara, and C. F. Todd.

The elections resulted as follows:

For President—McQuade, 24; Todd, 10; Ward, 1; Kirk, 1.

For Vice-President—J. L. Beckwith, 1; W. F. Bulen, A. B. Fraser, 2; G. A. Kirk, 1; J. A. Mara, 11; C. F. Todd, 23.

Members of Council—J. G. Cox, Lindley Crease, Henry Croft, Thomas Earle, A. B. Fraser, H. M. Grahame, D. R. Ker, Simon Leiser, C. H. Logan, J. A. Mara, A. G. McNamee, Jas. Patterson, John Piercy, E. G. Prior, R. Seabrook, Gavin H. Burns, J. G. Cox, F. C. Davidge, Thomas Earle, A. B. Fraser, H. M. Grahame, Richard Hall, H. D. Helmcken, D. R. Ker, G. A. Kirk, G. M. McCandless.

Board of Arbitration—E. V. Bodwell, Gavin H. Burns, J. G. Cox, F. C. Davidge, Thomas Earle, A. B. Fraser, H. M. Grahame, Richard Hall, H. D. Helmcken, D. R. Ker, G. A. Kirk, G. M. McCandless.

For Elworthy was unanimously elected

secretary.

Lindley Crease, seconded by J. J. Shaller, next moved and it was re-

solved.

1. That the name of this board be changed to the Victoria British Columbia Board of Trade, so that the proper steps be taken to effect such alteration.

2. That part of section 2, 2, and 4 of the by-laws be amended by the insertion of the words, "British Columbia," in the name of this board wherever it occurs therein.

Capt. Troup, manager of the C. P. N. Co., wrote as follows:

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary B. C. Board of Trade, Victoria B. C.

Dear Sir—Referring to our conversation to-day with reference to an excursion around Vancouver Island, I would beg to say that after looking into this matter the only solution which presents itself to me would be to take the steamer Hastings from the Skagway run for a trip, replacing her with the steamer Amur, and making the excursion with the steamer Hastings, starting at Vancouver, landing at Victoria, thence up the west coast of Vancouver Island, and calling at all of the principal ports, visiting some of the mines, thence on to the Shuswap river, stopping at the principal ports, visiting all the places of interest, returning by the inside passage to Victoria and Vancouver. I estimate the cost about seven or eight days, and that in order to cover the expense it would be necessary for us to have about one hundred people at \$40 each. By taking in practically all of the B. C. ports as well as the citizens of that place. The speaker

(Continued on page 7.)

BOYS' BRIGADE FOOTBALL TEAM



Photograph by Skene Lowe.

The above is a cut of the Junior Boys' Brigade Association Football team, which holds the championship for consecutive years, and last season they did their best to again head the league, as they would then retain possession of the cup which they were unsuccessful.

Although the South Park School last season made the highest number of points, the Brigade were not far behind, their score being nine points out of a possible twelve. Thus they lost three points, while the South Park lost four.

They played six games, winning four, drawing one, and losing one. This is a very creditable record.

The names of those in the picture, commencing at the top row, from left to right, are as follows: G. Temple, J. Horz, S. Lorimer, W. A. Lorimer (captain of the Brigade), E. M. Whyte, W. Lavridge, and A. Belyea. Second row: R. Finlayson, W. Ross, C. Jaegers, A. Haughton (captain), W. Edmonds, J. Anderson and F. Cuskin. Bottom row: C. Vincent, W. Fraser and J. Simpson.

In contiguous United States waters, On

In the early months of this year there was a very boisterous feeling in British Columbia engendered by the belief that important railway construction would be commenced immediately. Disappointment has caused a perceptible reaction. Construction of the railways provided for in the bill which was introduced at the recent session of the legislature would give a great impetus to business throughout Canada. The opening up of Vancouver Island by a railway to the north and from the mainland to the south, and from Seymour Narrows, it might be considered queer that he should refer to this owing to the position he had taken on this railway some years ago. But conditions had changed.

There was no prospect of an eastern connection with the road at that time. The present line will be at the head of the Yellow Head Pass in two years and a half, and if Victoria does not wake up and get a connection with that road she will be left in the cold. He saw the contractors for that line a few days ago, and pointed out to them the importance of the line.

He showed how that with 1,000 million of

which the gold purchasing scheme of the province had been received.

The office would be open after Monday next.

He read from statistics to show how British Columbia gold had built up Seattle and other cities to the south.

Accompanied by the deputy finance minister he was going over to Vancouver this morning to lay the matter before the citizens of that place. The speaker

was going to meet the government

the development of which our young men

were going to the United States and he thought it

incumbent on British Columbia that she

should cultivate her own resources.

He did not wish to take up the time of the

meeting, and as there were members of

the government present whose remarks

to those present, he took his seat amidst

applause.

Hon. J. H. Turner was then called on.

He was present, he said, in a dual capacity as a member of the board and of

of government. It was difficult to discuss

such matters contained in the report

without a political complexion, but he

did not wish to be understood from a

political standpoint.

Referring first to the section in the

report dealing with agriculture, he spoke

of its importance and growth.

We Must Raise \$20,000.00 by August 1st

BOYS' SUITS, HALF PRICE FOR CASH.

B. Williams & Co.,

68-70 YATES STREET.

Rates May Be Advanced

Report That Companies Operating on Sound Are About to Co-Operate Interest.

Schooners on Coast Secure Crews and Have Started For Behring Sea.

Local agents of the opposition steamers on the Victoria and Sound route have heard nothing officially of the reported agreement between Dodwell & company and the Alaska Steamship company, whereby the rate war which has prevailed on the run now for upwards of a year has been declared off. This story is published in the Seattle Times of yesterday. The paper says: "There is to be a general change in Dodwell & Co.'s Sound fleet. The company is looking over the field now, endeavoring to secure another steamer, but up to the present time have not attained that end. The new steamer Majestic, owned by Captain Thompson, was examined by the officials the other day, but no terms agreeable to both sides could be reached. Negotiations for that particular steamer are now off."

The company is negotiating at present for a Tacoma steamer, but so far no deal has been made. It is said to be extremely likely, however, that some deal will be consummated soon.

"The reorganization of Dodwell & Co.'s Sound fleet will change the present Victoria service. One boat will probably be withdrawn. What boat that will be is not known. There will probably also be a change in the Whidbey fleet. Dodwell & Co. now have the Scheme and the State of Washington running from this city to that port."

SEALERS GET CREWS.

Steamer Queen City, which returned from the West Coast last evening, brings news that the schooners of the sealing fleet looking for Indian hunters have secured the natives, and are now on their way to Behring Sea. The Indians held out for an advance in the pay offered by the Sealing Association, but finding that the latter was resolute in their determination to give them only what was paid in other seasons came to terms after a few weeks' reflection. The schooners will in consequence be able to reach Behring Sea in time for the opening of the sealing season in that territory. The Queen City had among her passengers four of the botanists who have been making San Juan their temporary home. A complete list of those arriving on her is as follows: Thomas Stockham, W. J. Ledingham, Father Moser, J. Davis, G. H. Kirkpatrick, W. Price, W. G. Wharnock, Mrs. Grieve, J. J. Baird, P. Kirkpatrick, George Bishop, Mrs. and Miss Fanning, Miss R. Osselin and R. Osborne, Miss Annie Soll, A. McQuee, R. McLay, C. F. Fee, C. F. Bishop, Master Reynolds, R. Walton and wife, W. Christie, J. H. Rogers and J. Lennox.

HEAVY TRAFFIC.

Again this evening the Pacific Coast Steamship liner leaving for San Francisco will be crowded to her capacity with freight and passengers. The steamer Mettilla has been obliged to leave behind at Tacoma several hundred tons of cargo. Her Victoria passengers are as follows: C. V. Anthony, E. Anthony,

Miss Egan, Miss C. E. Jones, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss McIntosh, Mrs. W. L. Shaw, Mrs. J. R. Runyon, Miss B. Keast, Miss A. Keast, Rev. J. R. Sumner, Rev. W. A. Cooke, W. L. Shaw, Mrs. B. A. Ross, B. A. Ross, Miss S. J. Murton, Mrs. E. Murton, J. M. Gey, Wm. Muller, Rev. A. M. Muller, C. H. Wilson, J. Westkop, G. Borchart, G. S. Gordon, W. Wattison and Mrs. Reywick.

The steamer City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco at about 6 o'clock this morning.

Steamer Cottage City is again ready for service, and is scheduled to sail from Vancouver to-day. She will handle the Pacific Coast Steamship company's business from the Terminal City, while the Queen will supply the company's local service.

Dodwell & Co. chartered the steamer Braemer for a trip from the Sound to Vladivostock and Port Arthur, sailing on July 18th. The vessel will take about 6,000 tons of general merchandise, flour, bacon, etc.

Failing Appetites Revived and Satisfied in Hot Weather by Malt Breakfast Food

The hot days of summer lower vital energy and depress the appetite. Thousands go to the breakfast-table with no relish for the ordinary breakfast. At this season, the users of Malt Breakfast Food go to the breakfast-table with expectation and pleasure. They eagerly look for Malt Breakfast Food, so delicious, appetizing and bracing. All users of this grand health food find in it sustaining energy for the day. See your Grocer about it.

Prince Chun, younger brother of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, who has been selected formally to apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, started from Pekin for Germany yesterday.

STRAW HATS, FLANNEL SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, TOP SHIRTS.

All reduced to SALE PRICES FOR CASH

OH! JAMES THE FIRST, RESIGN!

The days are growing shorter.
The sun has crossed the line,
And the people they are asking
Will James the First resign?

Our Premier, James the First,
Once the people's pride,
Your glory has departed,
And we'll surely let you slide.

You have forgotten all your promises
Made in those speeches fine,
When speaking to the people:
Oh! James the First, resign.

The people will not swallow
That wicked scheme of thine,
To give the C. P. R. the railroad,
Oh! James the First, resign.

You have lost the people's confidence,
Which ne'er can be regained,
And the common cry is now:
Oh! James the First, resign.

Victoria has condemned you,
The Mainland not far behind,
And the minor boys will shout,
Oh! James the First, resign.

Against those solemn warnings
Steel not that heart of thine,
For better late than never,
Oh! James the First, resign.

HEART TROUBLE

BOUGHT ON BY EXPOSURE AND WORRY.

Capt. Geo. Crandall, of Lindsay, Tells How He Secured Release From This Dreadful Malady.

(From the Watchmen, Lindsay, Ont.)

In the town of Lindsay and surrounding country no man is better known or more highly respected than Capt. Geo. Crandall. Forty-seven years ago he was owner and captain of the first steamer that navigated the Seacom. Since that time success has crowned his life both at sea and ashore. He is now forty years old and was a member of the Lindsay town council. He is now 73 years of age and enjoys the best of health, but it has not always been thus. Some years ago the exposure and worry incident to his calling began to tell upon his health, and at times showed signs of weakness. His hearing was impaired and complete restoration through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are best told by himself. To a reporter the captain gave the following story:

"Several years ago my heart began to bother me. At first I took little notice of it, but the trouble gradually grew worse until I had to summon medical aid. I suffered much pain and at times was attacked by smothering spells which caused me great distress. Frequently these spells attacked me during the night, and I was compelled to remain awake to breathe at all. I consulted several doctors, but their medicine failed to benefit me. I then tried a much advertised remedy, but this also failed to help me. I had always been fond of smoking, but I was in such poor health that a few puffs from a cigar would suffice to make me sick. I used to smoke a pipe, and that had to give it up altogether. I grew worse day by day and began to think my end was near and that I would die from the trouble. Some time ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking one of these pills every day for a month and so I continued their use, I kept on improving till now I am as well and strong as I ever was in my life before, and have not been bothered with the least sign of my former malady for months. I am now able to enjoy a smoke if I used to without fear of being sick. All this I owe to that greatest of all remedies, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Rich, red blood and strong nerves are the keystone to health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the most widely known

first dose to last they make new, give blood, and restore weak and shattered nerves, bringing new health and strength to hitherto despondent sufferers. No take any substitute—do not take anything that does not contain the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the People." On the wrapper around the box, Sold by all dealers or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

INSTRUCTION IN GUNNERY.

The following members of the Fifth Regiment have signified their intention of taking the course in gunnery in the school of instruction during the months of July and August: Surgeon-Major E. C. Hart; Capt. A. Martin, Adj'tant; Lt. W. H. Lumsden, Lt. Highway-Warden; W. H. Lumsden, T. Paton; serjeants Ryders, Vigor, Colquhoun; corporal Riedhale, Lindsay, J. N. Lorimer, Savoy, Pumfrey; bombardiers B. H. Anderson, J. Anderson, Little, Booth and Crane; gunners Williams, Muilenhoff, W. A. McLean, Spratt, G. S. Carne, H. Ablett, D. A. McNaughton, Nobles, F. C. Swannell and Brooman.

The class will parade at the drill hall at 8 o'clock sharp on Monday evening.

Murphy will be worn for the parade, which will be dismissed about 8:30. It is understood by the commandant that all members of the class will be present, otherwise they will not be allowed to enter the school of instruction.

WHERE HE CAME IN.

Customer—"So you sell these watches at such a price? It must cost that to make them?" Jeweller—"It does."

Customer—"Then how do you make money?" Jeweller—"Repairing 'em."

A VETERAN'S STORY.—George Lewis, of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty years of age. I have been troubled with Cancer for fifty years, and in my time have used a great many cancer cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Cancer Powder. One box cured me completely," 50 cents. Sold by Deane & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—25.

TO ASSAY GOLD HERE.

(Continued from page 6.)

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound Brackman-Ker M Co, J. Piercy & Co, F. R. Stewart, & Co, G. E. Munro & Co, Victoria L. Mfg. Co, Berry & Stewart, Albion Iron Works, D. Spencer.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound W. R. Jameson, B. C. Market, R. T. Anderson, J. H. Todd & Son, T. McNeely, Evans-Hardie, T. N. Hibben & Co, Brown & Cooper, J. W. Tallack.

Per steamer City of Puebla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, A. McKeon, C. E. Lee, Ry. C. A. Haynes, Long Lang, H. H. Ross & Co, E. B. Marvin & Co, Erskine, W. & Co, E. G. Prior & Co, F. R. Stewart, Fletcher Bros, G. E. Munro, Geo. Everton, Giant Powder Co, H. B. Co, Hop Kee & Co, J. H. Todd & Son, J. Johnson, J. Barnsley, J. G. Hay, Lem & Leiser, Lion Brewery, Miller & Scott, G. B. Bantly, Marvin Iron Works, S. Lester, R. W. Clark, R. Ballantyne, S. J. Pittet, S. Lester & Co, S. E. Davis, S. J. Pittet, S. Lester & Co, Sea & Gowen, Smith & Peck, T. & J. Brady, Vie & Pheo Brew Co, Vie Mach Import, Wilson Bros, W. J. Wilson, Wah-Yuen, Western Union Tel Co, Wells Fargo & Co.

Per steamer Utopia from the Sound S. Lester & Co, Vie Cooperage Co, M. J. Henry, Thomson & Stacey, H. B. Co, J. H. Todd & Son, L. F. Walenstein, D. C. Chouinard, E. G. Prior & Co, Wellers Bros, Dominion Hotel, N.Y. Baker & Son.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver J. Ankenley, A French, S. French, H. Nestitt, J. McKezie, R. Stewart, Mr. Urquhart, D. McGilvray, Mrs. Drisko, Mrs. Robinson, James Marsh, M. H. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, C. Croft, Mr. Wells, F. Farrell, C. F. Todd, M. D. Potts, W. D. McIntosh and wife, J. W. McDougall, R. Marion, Miss Campbell, J. Congham, Miss Rollins, T. Cooper, D. D. Bell, J. E. Gandy, J. Devlin, Mrs. Martin, A. Innes, J. P. McDonald, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Michael, Mr. Matthews and wife, Mrs. McIntosh, Major McPherson, J. D. McDonald, Miss Myrtle, Miss Nichol, P. Jewitt, A. W. Miller, Mr. Gray, J. Conaghan, K. K. Peeler, G. B. Dods, H. ex-soldiers.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound C. McDonald, Miss Henry, Mrs. Sutre, Miss Fredy, Miss Mathews, Miss Ross, K. Flanagan, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Bauer, Miss Bauer, Miss Flanagan, Master Thomas, Miss Proctor, Miss Fox, J. H. McWilliam, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Kelly, J. Robert, Miss Fox, Miss Dow, G. Roberts, M. L. Bondson, E. Peterson, A. Chaffey, F. Johnson, S. Andrews, W. McVitter, H. Elmont, A. W. Witter, J. G. H. Elmont, J. C. Reed, Miss Dickinson, J. S. Sohl, H. Schi, C. Shaw, Miss Kelly, Howard, H. Russell, J. Cain, J. Adams, P. Cunningham, M. R. Sutro, Mrs. Frey, Mrs. Morton, M. Pierce, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Pierce, Miss L. Pierce, Mrs. Frey, Mrs. Morton, W. Doh, G. B. Richmond, P. McNeit, F. W. Scott, H. W. Nicholl, Mrs. Willis, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Scott, C. Blaize, Mrs. Crozier, C. M. Sheep, Miss Blaize, Thos. Dunn, Miss Merle, D. D. Valentine, Miss Blaige, F. S. Pettyjohn, F. M. Yorke, Miss Homer, J. A. Hill, Mrs. Pettyjohn, A. Gregg, Miss Proctor, M. Kelly, A. W. Lowe, A. Sampson, E. Hill, A. Fraser, Mrs. Penson, Miss Vaughn, P. Murphy, H. McLaughlin, Mrs. Phillips, M. Koel, Mrs. Hanston, Mrs. Knight, Master Phillips, Miss Goodman, Miss Houston, F. E. Van Buskin, Miss Phillips, Miss Andrews, C. Johnson, B. Bryan, E. O. Baker, Fred Lee, J. Lessert, O. Tiel, A. M. West, Mrs. Adens, Jas. Donell, Chris Hagen, Miss Muir, Mrs. Mehr, Miss Pope, Mrs. Pope.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound W. B. Towne, Mrs. Towne, Capt. H. F. Beecher, J. H. Duncan, Mrs. Duncan, C. Van Horne, Mrs. N. P. Shaw, Miss Langrin, W. L. Paxton, F. Dingman, W. B. Neff, A. P. Lemieux, Mrs. Lemieux, A. Davy, A. D. Dubreuil, J. O. Morrison, L. Holmeyer, Mrs. Holmeyer, O. Counter, G. H. Olson, Mrs. Meers, Mrs. Ferguson, B. Cruckshank, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. McEwan, Mrs. Toser, Mrs. Toser, Mrs. McEwan, W. McNeit, Miss Cole, Miss Pleins, G. Stinson, A. Stinson, Mrs. Redfern, H. Knusberger, Mrs. Knusberger, J. S. Badour, Mrs. Badour, Mrs. D. Bohannon, L. Hamlin, Miss Hauflin, J. L. Monty, W. B. Fraser, A. Gilleott, W. H. Benson, Mrs. Benson, J. E. Folts, Mrs. A. E. Folts, W. H. Brown, Miss Brown, L. K. Manly, Master Manly, J. F. Swettler, Mrs. Swettler.

Per steamer City of Puebla from San Francisco—J. A. Whittier and wife, R. J. Bresly, Miss Russell, Mrs. Dr. Hart, Mrs. A. Sweetser, C. W. Lenox, W. H. Stanley, Miss Burgess, J. A. Jackson, wife and son, P. Argall, E. Tabernacle, G. Hughes, J. Renald, L. Bryan and wife, Mrs. Hart.

Foot Elm eases aching feet, rests tired feet, takes the sting out of a corn and the burn out of a bunion, prevents chafing and blistering of the feet and preserves the shoe leather. Don't try an imitation. It may injure your feet and ruin your shoes.

Foot Elm is 25c. a box at all drugstores or sent by mail. Stott & Jury, Bowerville, Out.

Senor Errazuriz, president of Chile, who had been in feeble health for more than a year, is dead. The late Senor Errazuriz was elected president of Chile June 23rd, 1896, for a term of five years, which began September 18th, 1896.

CAREER AND CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and may be had by sending six (6) cents postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVERTISERS

to bring before the numerous visitors to Victoria during this civic carnival their ability to cater to the wants of the public

As the advertising will be limited, application should be made early for space to

Souvenir of the Royal Visit.

Recognizing that the approaching stay of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of York

Will mark an epoch in the history of the City of Victoria and the Province of British Columbia, the publishers of The

Victoria Daily Times

SPECIAL SOUVENIR EDITION

Are prepared to issue a

Which will be published concurrently with the holding of the B. C. Agricultural Exhibition.

This number, which is issued under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen, will consist of fifty or sixty pages, printed on the finest paper, and embellished with over one hundred fine half tone engravings, illustrating the resources of British Columbia and the beauties and wealth of Victoria and Vancouver Island.

Over 30,000 copies of this superb magazine edition, which will be enclosed in a handsome cover, will be circulated at the time of the Exhibition, thus affording an

Excellent Opportunity For Advertisers

to bring before the numerous visitors to Victoria during this civic carnival their ability to cater to the wants of the public

As the advertising will be limited, application should be made early for space to

The Times Printing and Pub. Co.

WHAT "FOOT ELM" DOES

Foot Elm eases aching feet, rests tired feet, takes the sting out of a corn and the burn out of a bunion, prevents chafing and blistering of the feet and preserves the shoe leather. Don't try an imitation. It may injure your feet and ruin your shoes.

Foot Elm is 25c. a box at all drugstores or sent by mail. Stott & Jury, Bowerville, Out.

JOHN MESTON

Prescriptions

When prepared by us, are what your doctor intended they should be.

Pure, Accurate, Reliable

Let us prepare yours.

John Cochrane,

CHEMIST.

J. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

KING EDWARD

Paying the First Country House Visit Since Ascending the Throne.

(Associated Press)

New York, July 13.—King Edward has gone to Staffordshire to visit the Grand Duke Michael and the Countess Tourly, at Keele Hall, says the Tribune's London correspondent. This is the first country house visit made by him since he ascended the throne. He has accepted engagements for several other visits.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Excursion Boat Blew Up—Two Boys Instantly Killed.

(Associated Press)

Sunbury, Pa., July 13.—An excursion boat, anchored in the Susquehanna river, at the foot of Market street, this city, blew up with terrific force to-day, killing two boys and injuring a dozen others, two fatally. One man is missing and may have been killed also.

OPPOSE THE GIFT.

San Francisco Labor Council Advocate Rejection of Carnegie's Library Offer.

(Associated Press)

San Francisco, July 13.—San Francisco Labor Council has passed by a unanimous vote a resolution advocating in strong terms the rejection of Andrew Carnegie's offer to this city of \$750,000 for a public library.

ASSAULTED NEGROES.

(Associated Press)

Kansas City, July 13.—The mob which made a demonstration last night against the county jail, where Frank Holland and Joe Robertson, negroes charged with an assault upon Miss Grace Davis, are confined, broke up at 3 o'clock this morning. Disorderly groups chased and assaulted dozens of negroes who had given no offence.

Holland and Holland, the negroes under arrest, at the county jail, have been positively identified as two of the assailants of Miss Davis.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING.

London Field Suggests Founding of Two Challenge Cups.

(Associated Press)

London, July 13.—The controversy as to the advisability of permitting foreign entries at Henley, which has been raging all the week, is summed up by the Field, which suggests, apparently with the sanction of the Henley authorities, the founding of a couple of international challenge cups, one for eight and one for fours, to be competed for at Henley or at Putney, subsequent to the Henley regatta, the English crews' qualifications to meet being based on their right to enter for the Grand Challenge Cup. Thus, the Field believes, that the traditions of Rowing might be preserved and healthy international contests be fostered.

They Won From Dublin.

Killarney, July 13.—The University of Pennsylvania crew won their race against the Trinity College of Dublin, crew, on Killarney lake, today. The course was from Glenny bay to Castle Lough bay. The water was smooth and there was no wind.

MISSOURI'S TURN NOW.

At Desoto Yesterday the Mercury Reached 114—Snow at Trenton, N. J.

(Associated Press)

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—At 8 a. m. the weather bureau recorded 84 degrees. A cool breeze tempered the heat. The high record in Missouri for yesterday was 114 at Desoto.

One Hundred Degrees.

Omaha, July 13.—To-day opened intensely hot with the mercury, at 8 a. m., showing 81. There was barely a breath of air stirring, and indications were for higher temperature than yesterday. The humidity percentage was 62.

Crops Suffering.

Des Moines, Ia., July 13.—Indications point to the 100 mark being reached to-day. Throughout the state the hot weather continues unabated, and crops, while still green, are suffering.

Show in Jersey.

New York, July 13.—A dispute to the World from Trenton, N. J., says that there has been a comparatively heavy fall of snow in that city. The snow was plainly visible during a heavy rainstorm. The flakes were large.

Slept Out of Doors.

Kansas City, July 13.—Not since the present hot spell began have Kansas City people suffered so severely as they did last night. The average temperature was so high that it was almost stifling, and thousands of people slept out of doors.

STORM FOLLOWS HEAT.

Lightning and Rain Do Much Damage in the United Kingdom.

(Associated Press)

London, July 13.—The extreme heat which has prevailed here for the past few days has been followed by terrific thunderstorms in many parts of the United Kingdom. Much damage has been done by lightning and the torrential fall of rain, the streets and some parts being impassable.

Similar results of thunderstorms have reached here from Berlin and other places on the continent.

E. H. Moore

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the secret that cures a cold in one day.

Leader in Commons

Is British Parliament Decaying?
T. P. O'Connor Lays Blame
on A. J. Balfour.

His Curious Influence on the
House—Want of Memory
and Interest.

It is all Arthur Balfour—that is, as I conclude by saying, that one hears in the House of Commons for the extraordinary wave of pessimism and self-doubt and self-contempt which is passing over that assembly. I find that this feeling against the leadership of Mr. Balfour is even stronger on the ministerial than on the Liberal benches. Indeed it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that Mr. Balfour's best friends are on the opposition side of the House. It is they who really make allowances for him; it is they who are under the spell of his personality—it is they who look with something like terror to any change in the leadership.

"I don't want to kill Charles to have James," Sir William Harcourt said to a friend lately—playing upon the old joke of Charles II, at the expense of his much less popular brother and heir, which means that Liberals would be very sorry to destroy the leadership of Mr. Balfour for the purpose of establishing the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain.

A New Fourth Party.

There is a small section of young Tories in the present parliament which it will be well worth while watching and studying. Whenever I see its members together—I don't know why it is—but I at once think of that other young Tory party which was founded by Lord Randolph Churchill, which destroyed the old Tory leaders like Sir Stafford Northcote and the great ministry and majority of Mr. Gladstone, and which gave to all future generations of young Tories lessons in the methods by which the young can force

that once he was asked what he meant by a beautiful "Soul." "Well," he is reported as replying, "to tell you the truth, I mean a beautiful body." Brought up in wealthy surroundings, never compelled to fret himself for an hour in the struggle for bread and distinction—mixing with the greatest men in letters and politics almost from his cradle—Mr. Balfour knows nothing of the realities and rigors of life, and he is not the man who has either imagination or sympathies broad or deep enough to understand and to realize that he has not known in his own personal experience.

He is a little like the Tito Melema whom George Eliot created as the foil to one of her heroines. He has been indolent all his life; has been brought up in an atmosphere of indolence, and will remain indolent to the end.

These are the faults of his temperament; and when you come to his mind you find some hiatus in it—nobody is more ready to acknowledge this than myself—which account for the mistakes of his leadership. It is a very keen mind, a very fine mind, a very lucid and original mind—but it is the mind of a Scotch metaphysician, not of an English man of business. There is little doubt that except for the gratification afforded by the possession of power, the flattery of men and women always gets that—the sense of success—there is little doubt that, except for these things, Mr. Balfour is not very deeply gratified by his position as leader of the House of Commons.

In the intimacy of private communications, I believe, he has always spoken of other ambitions and other purposes; and even in public he has more than once spoken of himself with a depreciation that amounted almost to self-contempt. "I am not an enthusiastic partisan about anything—not even about myself—I am but a child in these things," these are two of his best-known public sayings, and such sayings are revelations into his inner self which reveal the man not particularly fond of his place or puffed up by his successes.

Mr. Balfour a Metaphysician.

And undoubtedly his interests are not the interests of the daily life of the House of Commons. In his leisure he has written much, but it is always about the eternal and not the transient problems of the human destiny—about evolution, life, death, the creeds. Mr. Gladstone wrote about such subjects too—but with all his Scotch blood he

AUCTION

Public Auction Sale will be held at the City Auction Mart,

TUESDAY, JULY 16TH, PROMPTLY AT
2 P. M.

Household Furniture, Etc.

PARLOR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, INCLUDING: Parlor Organ, Piano, Mahogany Centre Table, Cupboard, Bedsteads, Suites and All Kinds of Beds; Mattresses; Bedding; Flat Cook Range; Office Desks; Tapestry; Pictures; Glassware; Crockery; Wilson S. Mair's Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Canary Bird Cage; etc. Total value \$125. Also a Capital Double Seated Cartage with Extension Top, etc., etc.

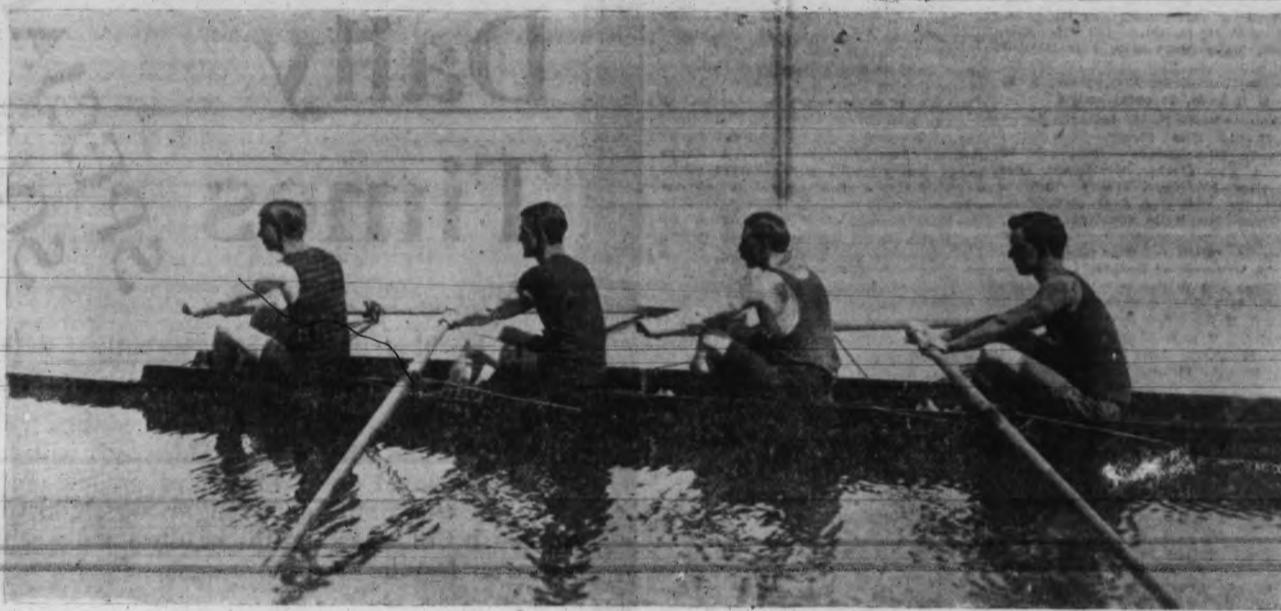
Tel. 234 Terms cash.

JONES, CRANE & CO.,
Dominion Government Auctioneers.

to put down the questions to the leader of the House at the end of the other questions on the order paper. This is simply to give him more time. Questions sometimes reach as high a number as eighty or a hundred, and may take an hour, or even two. And it would be rather hard to keep the man who has the responsibility of leading the House in his place all this time.

The custom was observed in the case of Mr. Gladstone; but what a difference there was between his entrance into the House and that of Mr. Balfour! The other day somebody asked Mr. Moriarty how he was getting on with his life of Mr. Gladstone. "Oh," he replied, "I imagine a life of nearly ninety years and every moment of it filled to the utmost capacity!" And that was the impression you got of Mr. Gladstone as he entered the House just in time to answer his questions. He was always panting and out of breath—there was a look of eagerness and hurry in every line of his face—in the distended nostrils—in the bulging eyes; and also in the heaving bosom and the hurried inquiries from his colleagues. He looked as if he had been winning a race—as, indeed, he had been—and as if he and time were always pitted against each other in a struggle to the death; and then with a voice still containing in broken breaths, and taking off his gloves even while he answered, Mr.

—Always remember that the best place for Camping Outfits is Weiler Bros.

THE J. B. A. A. INTERMEDIATE CREW

S. Henderson (stroke).

W. Laing.

T. Geiger.

W. H. Jesse (bow).

wrote about them rather as an Englishman of business than as a Scotch metaphysician.

As I watch Mr. Balfour I often wonder what are the inner workings of his mind. I always think of it as far away from the House of Commons; I always think that his spirit dwells afar and is alone and remote; that its actual dwelling-place is in the clouds and the lights and the mountain tops of blossoming philosophy, and not in the order paper and the details of supply.

It is impossible to expect that such a mind should be fitted for the daily drudgery of the House of Commons. The real truth is that Mr. Balfour does not regard most of the things with which the House of Commons has to do as deal as worthy, the serious attention of serious men. And then he has—as is natural—a want of memory as well as a want of interest. He is constantly making the most terrible and sometimes even painful blunders. If he is asked suddenly what estimates are to be discussed on such and such a day, he is never able to answer; and sometimes—for in some things he is still very young—he blushes like a girl, when he breaks down and has to confess to ignorance or an error.

I don't know that all these men are enemies of the leadership of Mr. Balfour; indeed, I believe that Mr. Winston Churchill, on the contrary, is an ardent friend and admirer. But, all the same, there you have the nucleus of the men who, by-and-by, will drive out the older set of Tory leaders, and will put themselves in their places. They are the youths whose knock at the doors is always frightening the old and the prosperous.

The Defects of Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour has played always into the hands of the critics of his leadership of the House. This is partly because of the defects of his temperament; partly because of the curious limitations of his mind. If you want to see Mr. Balfour really enjoying himself you must see him when he is on the broad of his back, stretched either under a shady tree in some ancient park or at the bottom of a boat in the lovely stretch between Maidenhead and the Upper Thames. Of course, to make the picture and his happiness complete, there must be a bevy of beautiful young women.

Mr. Balfour belonged to the society known as "The Souls," and it is said

Gladstone stood up and faced his questioners and the House.

Enter Mr. Balfour.

Compare that with the languid, and tired air with which Mr. Balfour makes his leisurely and usually rather late entrance into the House; and the perfunctory answer, and the detached air. And it is the same way throughout the evening as at question time. When Gladstone was leader of the House of Commons, even when he was leader of the opposition, you saw him in his place for hours after—that strange figure, Eastern in its every suggestion, from the big, hooked nose, raven locks and yellow-parchment skin to the almost unnatural immobility of the limbs. Mr. Gladstone, all movement—with his face as quickly responsive and reflective as an inland lake under an April sky—was a very different figure, but he also, except for the two hours he took for dinner in Downing street close by—he was always in his place for hour after hour when he was leader of the House.

Mr. Balfour is rarely, if ever, in his place; and what adds very much to the exasperation of the always exasperating closure is that it is often moved by Mr. Balfour when he has not heard a word of the debate, and within a few seconds after his entrance into the House.

This is the slackness—this the neglect of his duties—which is killing Mr. Balfour's leadership, and also is helping to kill the spirit and efficiency of the House itself. And that is why the younger Tory goes about declaring, "It is all Arthur!"—T. P. O'Connor, in his *London Express*.

"All Vulgar Fellows."

Assemblies, like individuals, have a curious and intuitive feeling as to the sentiments they express and the reception according. Now, the House of Commons knows the inner attitude of Mr. Balfour's mind to it; and it unconsciously, perhaps, sees it. "Attention regards us all as vulgar fellows," was Sir William Harcourt's summing up of Mr. Balfour's point of view with regard to the House of Commons. And he certainly treats the House of Commons as if that were his idea.

It is one of the customs of the House

that once he was asked what he meant by a beautiful "Soul." "Well," he is reported as replying, "to tell you the truth, I mean a beautiful body." Brought up in wealthy surroundings, never compelled to fret himself for an hour in the struggle for bread and distinction—mixing with the greatest men in letters and politics almost from his cradle—Mr. Balfour knows nothing of the realities and rigors of life, and he is not the man who has either imagination or sympathies broad or deep enough to understand and to realize that he has not known in his own personal experience.

He is a little like the Tito Melema whom George Eliot created as the foil to one of her heroines. He has been indolent all his life; has been brought up in an atmosphere of indolence, and will remain indolent to the end.

These are the faults of his temperament.

It is all Arthur!"—T. P. O'Connor.

SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press)

San Jose, Cal., July 13.—The boiling of the remains of Lee Wing, the murdered Chinese, to ascertain if he came from Leo Look's pistol entered his body, and completed after 24 hours. Fourteen large buckshot and one 44 calibre bullet were found when the mass was strained. This bullet is said to be Lee's revolver.

Plain Table Felting in all colorings.

Serge, Velvettas and other curtain materials in great variety. Weiler Bros.

Mr. Saunders, lecturer on Sanscrit in McGill University, Montreal, has resigned to accept a position in Balmoral College, Illinois.

We are headquarters for everything you want. Cooked meats of all kinds.

Pork, Veal and Ham, and Chicken Pie.

Fruit Butter, Eggs and all kinds of

Fruit.

Windsor Market.

W. H. Bentz, Manager.

97 AND 98 FORT STREET.

LEMP'S.

The demand for

Lemp's Extra Pale St. Louis Beer

is constantly on the increase, which is sufficient evidence of its quality. No other Bottled Beer

A Native Indian Colony

No. II.

At the end of the first two years of Mr. Duncan's missionary labors at Fort Simpson, the progress of the work was such that in his own mind he formed the plan of a general exodus from amongst the heathen brethren at the fort, to be constituted as a separate Christian settlement, where their young children could be brought up in a purer atmosphere, and their young men and women could be freed from the contaminating influences which surrounded them.

Circumstances favored the project. Dr. Hills, the first British Columbia Episcopal bishop, arrived in 1860, and took a warm interest in Mr. Duncan's propositions. That year, 1860, an assistant missionary, Rev. L. S. Tugwell, with his wife, arrived at Fort Simpson. The Hudson Bay company, not having the required accommodation for the newcomers, a dwelling house was erected. A new school house also was built, as the old school house was found to be too small. The new building was 76 feet long by 30 feet wide. Owing, however, to the incessant rains during the summer, the building was not completed until the end of 1861. On the first day of the opening, 400 Indians were present. During the whole of the winters of 1860-61 the Sunday congregations numbered from 200 to 300. There were always three services each Sunday—two for adults, and one for children.

On the 26th of July, 1861, an open profession of the faith of the converts was made by Mr. Tugwell, baptizing 23 persons—19 adults, 11 men, 8 women, and 4 children. Mr. Duncan soon after Mr. Tugwell's arrival at Fort Simpson informed him of the intention to remove as soon as possible to the site of a former Indian village at Metlakatla, some twenty miles distant, and there gather around him, as the nucleus of a Christian settlement, such of the converts at Fort Simpson, as could be induced to join him.

The sea frontage at Fort Simpson was so crowded that no new houses could be built; there was no available land for garden purposes and industrial training for the young. The Christian Indians were most anxious to escape from the sights and thraldom of heathenism, and from the persecution consequent upon their having to live in the same houses with heathen and drunkards. School operations would be put on a more satisfactory footing, as the imparting of secular knowledge would thus be limited to those who had embraced the Gospel, whereas the sowing it broadcast among the heathen who, having heard had rejected the Gospel, seemed to Mr. Duncan likely to result in much evil. Those were some of the most potent reasons for removal.

Mr. Duncan in May, 1860, went to inspect the site of the proposed new station, leaving the school in charge of two of the elder boys. He was accompanied in a large canoe with a crew of three boys' and ten young men. About noon, the second day out, they arrived at the site of the villages originally occupied by the Tsimshians, before they had been induced to move for trading purposes to Fort Simpson, where, affording the most convenient place of call for the sealing vessels, had been selected by the Hudson Bay company as their chief trading depot on the coast. Those villages had been deserted about twenty-five years.

The next visit to Metlakatla was made in the autumn of the same year, when Mr. Duncan spent a fortnight helping and directing a number of Indians, whom he brought with him, to drain and clear the proposed site for the new village. That latter step was taken to impress the Indians that in the course of the summer, of 1861, Mr. Tugwell would be able to move to the new station; but this was not to be, as the moisture and constant rains, which were the chief feature of the climate at Fort Simpson before that time, told so prejudicially upon his health, that he was obliged to make immediate arrangements for returning to England. This change necessitated the delay of the proposed removal until the spring of the following year, 1862.

Mr. Duncan had frequent meetings with those who were inclined to remove with him to Metlakatla, and strongly impressed upon them the necessity of framing some regulations of a social nature to be adopted in the new settlement. The following were formulated and agreed to: 1. To give up their "Ahlid," or Indian devility. 2. To cease calling in conjurers when sick. 3. To cease gambling. 4. To cease giving away their property for display. 5. To cease painting their faces. 6. To cease drinking intoxicating drink. 7. To rest on the Sabbath. 8. To attend religious instruction. 9. To send their children to school. 10. To be cleanly. 11. To be industrious. 12. To be peaceful. 13. To be liberal and honest in trade. 11. To build neat houses. 15. To pay the village tax.

Everything was ready to move by the 12th of May, 1862. Mr. Duncan commenced pulling down the large school house and formed the materials into a raft, which two days later he sent off to the new site. Before leaving, Mr. Duncan paid a farewell visit to each tribe separately, addressing the chiefs and tribes assembled in the chiefs' houses. In spite of the improvements which had taken place, a large proportion of the Indians still continued steeped in drunkenness and heathenism. To many the surrendering of their national customs, ceasing to go away, bear up, and receive blankets, etc., for display, dropping their demoniacal rites, which had hitherto and for ages filled up their time and engrossed all their care during so many months of the year, giving up the ceremonies performed over the sick, laying aside gambling and ceasing to paint their faces, was like cutting off the right hand or plucking out the right eye.

Final preparations for the fitting were completed by the 27th of May. Those who had prepared to go embarked in six canoes and numbered in all about fifty souls, men, women and children. Many others gathered in groups on the beach, sitting down and watching the departure, with solemn and anxious faces, whilst not a few were earnest in their protestations of their intention to follow very shortly. "As we pushed off," writes

poor slave woman being murdered in cold blood, thrown on the beach, and then torn to pieces and eaten by two naked savages, who were supported by a crew of singers, and the noise of drums. This man was one of those naked cannibals.

Glorious change! See him, clothed, in his right mind, weeping—weeping sore for his sins—expressing to all around him firm belief in the Saviour, and dying in peace. Bless the Lord for all His goodness!

A. B.

UNITY DAY—JULY 1.

(INSCRIBED TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.)

A thousand streamlets, 'neath the auroral light Of the far, silent North, shine as they went And wave southward; from the sunset West A thousand more down from the mountains glace And wind their way to the Arctic sea; Devoutly—

And lengthen course, till here and there they meet,

And kiss, and join their waters into one,

And stronger flow toward the eastern lake,

Mingling in joy of dancing wave; then on,

In the new power of river and ocean,

With every longer way to larder lake,

Now swelled, wind-swept sea; thence on again,

Alternate lake and river, through the gorge,

Where echoes that have rung since time began

Still roar amazement at the wondrous fall

That awes the world; still eastward, past the isles—

The thousand emerald scented by the stream

To show God's boundless beauty—on and on

Past stately cities, peaceful sloping farms,

And villages that seem to kneel in prayer;

A river of imperial renown,

Named, with an almost sacred reverence

Our glorious St. Lawrence!

Behold the emblem of the polity

From God's own hand; read well the parable

Here spoken by His lips. These diverse streams

Of North and West, that flow and join and roll

In one triumphant volume to the Gulf,

Find voice in loud Niagara to preach

The lesson to the heart of Union,

They type of what we hold dear here,

From all the ends of earth with life-ideals

Various as their features; Oh, behold,

If thou wouldst weld them into one great State,

One strong and valiant nation, there must be

True unity of heart, as waters mix,

To form thy splendid river. There must be

Not partition, but brotherhood—love,

And brotherhood and large-soul'd sympathy!

With deep wise thought must thou e'er contemplate

How much of what is noble and sincere

Each race brings to thee, making little note

O, what is weak, and evil, till it pass

And wither in the shade of thy neglect;

And, continually, the generous

For, though may be of beautiful and good

In every various worship-altar; nay,

In patient eye and reverent heart that looks

Will find agreement more than differences

In every creed he judges alien.

Then, wouldn't thou be established, Canada,

Sink deep in bold love on things agreeable,

Remembering, with pathetic, humble soul,

That all alike, in this dim, mystic life,

Are children crying in the dark for God.

The old dead age preached tolerance; the new

Has a new watchword—cosmopolitanity.

Be no tsk to know the thee but loyalty,

And, in the shade of thy name,

To all thy sons and daughters; scattered streams

Have many sources form in unity,

Thy nation's river; yet each separate lake

Mirrors its own choice picture of the sky;

So, that the separate creeds reflect one heaven

In differing views, and make one and forms,

All hearts, all hands, all bandied, and one stream

Of perfect faith in liberty and right;

All in our flag, our empire and our King,

May grandly flow in ever-widening power

To match our one St. Lawrence!

J. W. BENGOUGH.

SUGAR AS FOOD.

An important paper has been put forth in Germany giving excellent reasons for supposing that a considerable portion of saccharine matter in the food is necessary for the proper performance of the vital functions, and it is added that it must be taken actually in the form of sugar; that, although starchy foods such as rice, arrowroot, cornflour, and potatoes—do, in the process of digestion, become change into sugar, that does not meet the case, but actual saccharine matter should be added. This authority confirms Sir Henry Thompson in the statement that sugar is a splendid stimulant; He mentions by way of illustration the chamois-hunters in the Tyrol, who make very long journeys and who always carry

lumps of sugar with them, finding them very sustaining; and he states, too, that the Dutch soldiers in the West Indies have learned from the negroes that to chew sugar-cane when undergoing great exertion is far more useful than to drink alcohol. Cyclists in this country are agreed that a cake of chocolate is the most sustaining and least taxing form of food to take during a long run. Sir Henry Thompson, it may be mentioned, a good many years ago sang the praise of raisins as a reviving and sustaining food.—Illustrated London News.

JOHN'S KIDNEY PILLS are beneficial, sidecheecky, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT

CHILDREN'S COLDS

There never was anything else so good for Children's Colds as Griffiths' Menthol Liniment. Whether it is Sore Throat, a Cough, Cold on the Chest, Croup, Whooping Cough or Cold anywhere this wonderful vegetable Oil Liniment will cure it quicker and more pleasantly than any other remedy ever

known. You know Colds are always caused by inflammation of some sort. Griffiths' Liniment doesn't claim to be a cure-all, but it does cure inflammation. You can use it safely both internally and externally on the smallest infant. It

contains less poison than any cough mixture and never burns or blisters the most delicate skin. Whether used internally or externally it works its way right through every inflamed tissue, softens, soothes and heals as nothing else can and will break up a cold in just a few hours. You may doubt this before you use it, but once you have tried Griffiths' Menthol Liniment you will never be without a bottle in the house. It is the quickest known cure for colds, pains or inflammation anywhere. Just try it and see. Sold by Druggists, 25 and 75 cents.

"This is the man of whom I have had to write more than once. Oh, the dreadful and revolting things which I have witnessed him do! He was one of the two principal actors in the first horrid scene I saw at Fort Simpson, about four years and a half ago, an account of which I sent home; namely, that of a



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Direct Service to Skagway

HA-TING (via Charmer) July 16, 1 a.m.
DANUBE July 17, 11 p.m.
ISLANDER July 21, 8 a.m.
HA-TING (via Charmer) July 28, 1 a.m.

And every five days following.

Connecting with White Pass & Yukon Rail-

way for Dawson City at 1 a.m.

To Vancouver daily at 1 a.m.

To Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Skeena

River ports, Nass and intermediate

points, every Thursday at 1 p.m.

To Islay Island, Ladue, New Westminster,

on Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

a.m.

From New Westminster for Chilliwack and

Winnipeg Landing on Fraser river, Mondays,

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock.

From Victoria for Alberni, Pt. Egmont,

Ucluelet, Ahouset, Clayoquot and Cape

Beattie, 20th every month at 11:00 o'clock

p.m.

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B. W. GRIER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,

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Earlier in the season and quicker than any other way.

Daily (except Sunday) winter train service between SKAGWAY AND WHITE HORSE.

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Lv. 8:30 a.m. Skagway 8:40 p.m.
Lv. 11:20 a.m. Log Cabin 2:30 p.m.
Lv. 12:15 p.m. Bennett 1:25 p.m.
Lv. 1:30 p.m. Caribou 2:00 p.m.
Lv. 3:35 p.m. White Horse 9:00 p.m.

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STR. VICTORIAN

Sails June 23rd, July 3rd, 13th and 23rd, and every ten days thereafter.

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Sails June 27th, July 9th, 19th and 29th, and every ten days thereafter.

(

An Hour in An Aviary

Interesting Evening Spent Among the Feathered Pets—Billy McKinley's Eloquence.

The Magpie's Instrumental Accomplishments—Apt Pupils in Art of Articulation.

The valuable parrot has for centuries found admiring auditors among the members of the human family. His aptitude for articulation has made him a great favorite, with the race which has the gift of speech and his faltering attempts to imitate the vocal endowment has always been watched with great interest. In this city, Mrs. L. J. Quagliotti has been singularly successful in instructing birds of which she has a wide and rare collection, in which the parrot predominates.

The accomplishments of some of her birds is revelation of what can be accomplished by patience and assiduity. There are over forty feathered beauties in her aviary.

The patriarch of the collection and its able orator, as befits his name, is William McKinley. "Billy," as he is popularly called, despite his pretentious surname, is a grave and reverend-looking Pollio whom the visitor would never credit with a predisposition to levity. But when the other birds in the feathered parliament undertake to chatter their opinions on subjects upon which their information is much inferior to that of the president, Billy is provoked to eloquence and almost to eloquence.

Teddy Roosevelt occupies the cage next to the president, his quarters being slightly less luxurious, as proper, than those of his more gifted colleague. Teddy, true to his appellation, is a fighter and disdains to waste words, excepting when Billy has distinguished himself by a particularly good effort, when the hero of San Juan breaks out in a triumphant and militant series of "hoorays."

A Times man dropped into the Quagliotti home a few evenings since to witness Billy's cleverness. He is first declined absolutely to exhibit his accomplishment for the satisfaction of strangers and it required all the tact and persuasion of his mistress to provoke him to good works and conversation. Finally the night cap which envelops his quarters was produced and placed over the cage, and immediately the string of his tongue was loosed.

"Good night, good night," came from behind the curtain in tones so precise and clear that for a moment one believed himself to be the victim of a ventriloquial trick by his guest. Then the top-knotted cockatoo was brought out of his cage and perched on the host's hand opposite the entrance to Billy's domain.

Instantly the head of the community assumed a patronizing and cooing tone of voice. "My, what a pretty baby!" "What a dear little creature!" "What a pretty little foot!" "Oh, what a darling baby," and similar affectionate expressions follow one another in rapid succession. A stranger would conceive Billy to have but one weakness in life, and that his fondness for baby cockatoos.

"Come to bed, baby," and "Kiss me, baby," follow in the crooning tone of the nursery. But there is reason to believe that Billy is at heart a black old reprobate, and that he is as treacherous as he is clever. An ominous click of his beak on the bars of his cage when the cockatoo approached too close indicates that it would be an ill day for the infant if he presumed too far on the amorous assurances of the wily old pre-

sent. Before closing his performance Billy gives further proof of his versatility by doing a song and dance act, the cockatoo beating the time with his snowy wings.

But while Billy is at the head of his profession as a vocalist, he falls far short of another member of the company in instrumental selections. As is often the case, too, the star performer in the latter art by no means looks the part. The pride of the aviary in the instrumental realm is a demure and ordinary looking magpie, which is as sensitive as any prima donna regarding her accomplishments. Her repertoire is limited to two or three numbers, but these are whistled so notes—so rich and clear—that no instrument can ever approach them. Marquette is very reticent, and it is only after great persuasion that she can be induced to display her talents.

Marguerite occupies a niche of her own as a whistler. But as singer a little Chinese sparrow reigns supreme, her compass and the quality of her music surpassing even that of the canary. A cute little bird of gaudy miniture beauty types are near neighbors of the skylark, and make up for any deficiencies of the latter in the way of personal attractions.

It was bed time in the aviary when

the Times man was there, and hence all of the birds were not seen at their best. The two large cockatoos, who are usually billing and cooing in a shameless way, kept quiet down for a nap, and only opened their eyes when an unusual demonstration was made, among some of the smaller fry, as when the cockatoo baby was removed to draw the talents of Billy. Even the pigeons in the aviary, a free lance who is allowed the freedom of the room, failed to make any remarks until he joined the chorus of "good nights" which came from all parts of the room as the visitor withdrew.

The visit demonstrated unmistakably that the popular opinion is erroneous in regard to the limitations in the vocal powers of the parrot family. Mrs. Quagliotti's words do not chitter in the indistinct and almost incomprehensible jargon so often heard when the services of an interpreter are required to elucidate their efforts, but in tones as clear and as distinct as those of the human voice. Moreover the intelligence and the talent displayed by the magpie indicates that while the parrot lends itself to tuition more readily than other types, yet there are unexplored capabilities in varieties which are often regarded as incapable of instruction in human accomplishments. Patience and perseverance, couple with intense love for the feathered tribes, are accomplishing wonders in hitherto unexplored fields.

TWO MORE WITNESSES.

Mountain of Evidence Piled Up in Favor of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—Universal Gratitude For This Most Successful Stomach Remedy—Mrs. Arsenault Calls Her Cure Miraculous.

It is surprising to note how many people are commanding Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets nowadays. They are winning new friends everywhere. The work goes on continuously.

Throughout the length and breadth of Canada are thousands of people who after every meal take a Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablet. They are a large portion of the vast majority, the greater part of the population—it suffers from weak stomachs and faulty digestion.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the greatest tonic for a weak ailing stomach, ever compounded. They are composed of the finest digestants found in nature, peptic among others. They do the stomach's work, and let that tired-out over-worked organ take a holiday.

That's all the stomach wants—a rest. At once it will begin to show its strength and grow strong again. Hundreds of people have been cured of heartburn and pain after eating by using only one box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of people have been permanently cured of chronic Dyspepsia of long standing by three or four boxes, and that after every other means had failed. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act on the only rational principle in the treatment of Digestive Troubles—rest for the stomach.

"I consider our cures miraculous," writes Mrs. Colette Arsenault, of Ruisseau Le Blanc, Que. "My daughter Marie and myself suffered miserably with Dyspepsia. We employed all the remedies possible, but they were all useless.

Having tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets spoken of, we took four boxes between the two of us, and I am happy to say we are cured. I recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets highly to all sufferers from Stomach Trouble."

TIDE TABLE.
Victoria, B. C., July, 1901.
Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Date.	High Water, T.M. Ht.	Low Water, T.M. Ht.	High Water, T.M. Ht.	Low Water, T.M. Ht.
1. M.	0.06 8.5 10.06 7.5	8.43 1.9 20 12 7.5	0.06 8.5 10.06 7.5	8.43 1.9 20 12 7.5
2. W.	1.29 8.4 10.06 7.5	8.43 1.9 20 12 7.5	1.29 8.4 10.06 7.5	8.43 1.9 20 12 7.5
3. Th.	2.05 8.1 18.52 2.4	10.57 1.6 20 12 7.5	2.05 8.1 18.52 2.4	10.57 1.6 20 12 7.5
4. F.	2.96 7.7 18.57 1.7	11.20 1.7 20 12 7.5	2.96 7.7 18.57 1.7	11.20 1.7 20 12 7.5
5. S.	3.52 7.1 19.16 7.5	12.04 2.2 20 12 7.5	3.52 7.1 19.16 7.5	12.04 2.2 20 12 7.5
6. M.	4.93 5.7 20.12 8.1	12.26 4.9 20 12 7.5	4.93 5.7 20.12 8.1	12.26 4.9 20 12 7.5
7. Th.	10.15 5.5 20.45 8.5	13.36 3.5 14.23 4.8	10.15 5.5 20.45 8.5	13.36 3.5 14.23 4.8
8. F.	14.43 5.5 21.29 8.7	14.28 2.9 15.13 5.7	14.43 5.5 21.29 8.7	14.28 2.9 15.13 5.7
9. S.	15.22 6.0 22.23 9.2	9.14 3.1 17.01 6.0	15.22 6.0 22.23 9.2	9.14 3.1 17.01 6.0
10. M.	16.22 7.3 23 9.2	9.56 0.6 18 7.2	16.22 7.3 23 9.2	9.56 0.6 18 7.2
11. Th.	1.10 7.5 23 7.8	9.77 0.4 19 10 7.2	1.10 7.5 23 7.8	9.77 0.4 19 10 7.2
12. F.	1.01 8.7 17.56 7.5	9.01 0.5 21 11 9.7	1.01 8.7 17.56 7.5	9.01 0.5 21 11 9.7
13. S.	1.56 8.3 17.40 7.5	9.42 0.9 22 08 6.3	1.56 8.3 17.40 7.5	9.42 0.9 22 08 6.3
14. M.	2.02 7.8 17.46 7.5	11.5 2.2 23 04 5.8	2.02 7.8 17.46 7.5	11.5 2.2 23 04 5.8
15. Th.	4.59 6.5 18.24 7.7	8.13 1.2 20 06 7.6	4.59 6.5 18.24 7.7	8.13 1.2 20 06 7.6
16. F.	6.08 5.8 18.54 7.8	1.02 5.0 17.16 8.8	6.08 5.8 18.54 7.8	1.02 5.0 17.16 8.8
17. S.	6.36 5.8 18.54 7.8	1.47 4.7 12 10 4.6	6.36 5.8 18.54 7.8	1.47 4.7 12 10 4.6
18. M.	20.04 7.0 21 7.0	1.72 4.7 12 10 4.6	20.04 7.0 21 7.0	1.72 4.7 12 10 4.6
19. Th.	20.39 7.9 21 7.0	5.02 3.6 —	20.39 7.9 21 7.0	5.02 3.6 —
20. F.	21 14.0 8.0 5.43 3.5	—	21 14.0 8.0 5.43 3.5	—
21. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
22. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
23. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
24. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
25. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
26. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
27. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
28. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
29. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
30. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
31. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
32. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
33. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
34. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
35. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
36. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
37. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
38. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
39. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
40. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
41. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
42. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
43. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
44. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
45. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
46. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
47. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
48. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
49. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
50. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
51. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
52. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
53. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
54. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
55. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
56. F.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
57. S.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
58. M.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
59. Th.	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—	22 22.8 8.0 6.14 2.7	—
60. F.	22 2			